World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXVI, No. 8 October, 1950

CROCKER LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

A JUST AND RIGHTEOUS PEACE

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY opened its fifth regular session in an atmosphere of lively hope and spirited determination. The hope was mostly realistic, springing from the decisive United Nations stand against aggression in Korea. The determination appears to stem from a deep conviction on the part of many delegations that the present crisis must be resolved so that out of it will develop a more effective international organization.

The United Nations has previously dealt with conflicts in Greece, Palestine, Indonesia, and Kashmir, and halted the fighting for negotiations pointed toward a permanent settlement. In Korea, however, armed force authorized by the UN is, for the first time, carrying on a police action to restore order. Initial United Nations collective action has been successful. If we can now do what is fully as important, insure an independent, united Korea, this resistance to aggression may well prove to be, as Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has suggested, "a turning point in modern history".

The police action in Korea has led to several proposals for making the United Nations a more effective guardian of the peace. Secretary of State Acheson's "peace packet" is receiving special attention as a possible means to increase the powers of the Assembly by making it "a veto-less Security Council". The American plan provides for (1) emergency sessions of the Assembly on 24-hour notice if the Security Council is prevented from acting; (2) maintenance of a security or peace patrol to investigate, upon invitation of the nation or nations concerned, a threatened breach of the peace; (3) establishment of UN military units by member states, to be on constant call for United Nations service; and (4) appointment of a committee to devise further ways to effect collective security.

THESE PROPOSALS aim to transform the Assembly into a more efficient organ to attain a larger measure of international order. Whether or not adopted wholly or in part, they have the notable advantage of focusing the world's attention on ways and means to strengthen the UN organization.

Of even more significance than the peace packet proposal, in the long view, was Secretary Acheson's urgent call for Assembly action against the root causes of international anarchy — the hunger, disease, oppression, and social injustice that bedevil the world's peoples. This stress is urgently needed at a time when our military budgets skyrocket and when we too easily place reliance on the use of force as the primary means to save our civilization. The crucial test of our era comes precisely at this point: can we build a gargantuan military machine to resist overt aggression and yet channel adequate resources into a more positive program? That is, can we develop throughout the world the conditions that would make possible, in Lincoln's phrase, "a just and righteous peace"?

The United Nations during the past five years has already made significant gains in the economic and social fields. Epidemics have been checked and chronic diseases controlled. Concerted efforts have been and are being made to provide for such distribution of the world's food and clothing that hunger and nakedness may be diminished. The UN, moreover, has assisted the orderly development of indigenous movements in former colonial areas and among dependent peoples — movements that strive to achieve political independence and basic human rights.

WHILE RECOGNIZING such signal contributions to world community, it is all too apparent that these efforts, in the light of human needs, have thus far been minuscule. Our preparations are colossal for possible war, which if it came would multiply our problems a thousand-fold and threaten the very values on which our civilization is built. By contrast, our preparations for peace are feeble, obscured as they are by our nationalistic prejudices and obstructed by our individual fears and limited vision.

In this context men and women of high faith and steady purpose must activate in their communities certain principles which are moral in nature:

> To recognize the inescapable necessity for a powerful military apparatus, while combating with vigor the tendency to believe that increased armaments alone can save us.
>
> To resist the hysteria and extremism that already undermine fundamental human rights in this country.
>
> To persuade ourselves that we must make vastly larger sacrifices in order to provide adequate economic and spiritual resources for the encouragement and assistance of backward peoples — in our own and other countries — thereby helping them to realize a fuller life.

Only is this way can we develop a groundswell of new confidence and faith. This, in turn, will strengthen the determination of United Nations leaders to achieve security and well-being for all members of the human family. The decisive contest to win "the peace the world wants" will thus be given impetus and a moral directive during the critical days ahead.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

World Alliance Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the World Alliance will be held in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, at 12:30 P.M. on Thursday, November 9. Guests of honor will be Dr. William P. Merrill, former president of the Church Peace Union, and Dr. Harry N. Holmes, secretary emeritus of the World Alliance. Dr. William F. Rosenblum, rabbi at Temple Israel, Dr. Merrill, Dr. Holmes, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson will give brief addresses. Agenda items include the annual message of President Walter D. Head, report of the International Conference held at Royaumont, France, August 13-15, and the program for the year ahead. All members of the Alliance are invited to attend. Those who wish to be present for the luncheon must make a reservation in writing, not later than November 2, to Mr. John Inman, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21.

God and Our Liberties

In the French Catholic periodical *l'Ame populaire,* M. Jean Scelles reminds Americans of their national endowments, of past declarations of faith voiced by those in our country in times of crisis. Beginning with the pilgrim fathers who undertook their voyages "for the glory of God", he quotes from Thomas Jefferson and then follows other leaders down through the years to the broadcasts made by Franklin D. Roosevelt whose message, on November 7, 1942, to France was, in part: "We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self-government, your rights to religious freedom, and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security."

"Prayer, action," continues Monsieur Scelles, "those two words designate the two necessary forces for the vanquishing of oppression, even at the present time. In the words of Lincoln, the United Nations must strive to finish the task before them 'with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right. . . .' "

Foundations for the Future

At the recent conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, held at Columbia University from September 5 to 8, 80 participants discussed the relationship of each of the respective groups to "Foundations of World Organization". After considering the interplay of science upon religion, the philosophic overtones of science, and the apparent inability of religion to influence the "practical" spheres of living, it became obvious that to find any foundation for a world organization, one would have to penetrate group thinking and mass thought-forms until the vital im portance of the individual was recognized. No conflict present or future, it was disclosed, will be satisfactoril solved until the dignity, rights and freedom of each person are protected.

Religion can help lead the way to lasting worl peace, it was held, if it takes into account the power ful influence on all peoples of governments, econom ic situations, and social pressures. Religious leader must recognize the tremendous impact on contempo rary life of secular forces and use them in the effor to lay moral bases for world order. Religious think ing must also study the merits and implications c both communism and democracy, without leading crusade for or against either. Only by finding mora solutions to pressing world problems, it was agree can they be resolved to the satisfaction of the world peoples. Some progress may thus be made to develo the world community in which would emerge a polit cal international organization, respected and suppor ed by the different world cultures.

Freedom Exhibit

Beginning October 9, a permanent exhibit o *Freedom* will be made available to the public in th Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street, Ne York City. The exhibit will be open 10-6 daily at th above address, except for Sundays.

Photographs, charts, and documents will be a ranged into three sections:

The American Idea. The dream of this nation founders as revealed in our historical documents.

The American Achievements. The march of pro ress since the founding of our nation, emphasizing o accomplishments in the evolution of our democra

The American Goal. The standards we set for ou selves and our aspirations for the future.

WFUNA Meets in Geneva

The Fifth Meeting of the World Federation of th United Nations Associations was held in Geneva September 6 to 12. Thirty-seven nations, includi four from behind the iron curtain (Czechoslovak Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland) were represented delegates; and several others sent observers. The *Am* ican Commission consisted of Mary Dingman, Cla Eichelberger, Mrs. C. Beresford Fox, Walter D. Hea Charles L. Marburg, Steven Schwebel, Mrs. Leo Spi Howard Wilson, and Quincy Wright.

Among the many matters considered were: atom energy in the service of man; representation of t Chinese Communist government in the United N tions; Trygve Lie's memorandum of points for co sideration in the development of a 20-year progr for achieving peace through the UN.

EUROPE IN SUMMER 1950

HENRY A. ATKINSON

"Why do people in America talk so much about war?" This was one of the first questions I was asked when I arrived in France at the end of May. After seeing the devastation in Le Havre and other port cities, as well as the rubble and ruin of towns and villages, it seemed clear why the French were perplexed. Twice in this generation a world war has been fought over their countryside. The ruins of the first war were scarcely repaired when the second came as a new scourge. In Italy I found the attitude of the people about the same as that in France.

In England the people are more interested in rebuilding the ruins of their cities and industries and "getting on with the job" than in speculating on the "next war". The English understand us better and do not take our "case of jitters" quite so seriously as do the people on the Continent. All of this does not mean that there is lack of fear. It simply means that the people in France, Italy and England do not like to think of another war and in the midst of their ruins will not discuss the question. "War may come again but we can do nothing about it for the decision has been taken out of our hands. If there is to be another war it will be a tragic struggle between two giants and all of us will lose."

The United Nations is accepted by all classes in all the nations of western Europe as the one best hope in our generation for the prevention of war and the establishment of a just and enduring peace. The only question seriously considered is, "Can the UN as now constituted adequately meet a threat to the peace?" The action taken by the Security Council in meeting the Korean aggression was almost unanimously approved. The strong and immediate support promised by President Truman with the approval of Congress and the vast majority of the American people raised new hope and also answered many questions throughout the world. Now there will be hearty agreement by the free nations on such measures as the North Atlantic Treaty designed to strengthen the UN and its agencies.

REARMAMENT OF GERMANY

There is no question that Western Germany should be admitted as a member of this Alliance for joint action — but the rearmament of Germany is a moot question. A large section of the German people are opposed to such a step. At a youth conference the German group was almost unanimous in its opposition. "We have felt the curse of militarism," they said. "Twice the military groups have brought on war and twice our nation has been defeated. We want no more of 'goose stepping' and 'swaggering military commanders'."

French leaders are more than half-heartedly opposed to such a rearming program because they fear that it would interrupt the movement toward the new accord between France and Germany. I heard many times a statement like this: "France and Germany have more interests in common than any other two nations in Europe." Foreign Secretary Schuman took the lead and proposed the amalgamation of the coal, iron and steel industries of France, Germany, Holland, Luxumberg, Belgium and Great Britain. This was immediately accepted in principle. The only hesitant nation was England, although Mr. Churchill came forward as the strongest supporter of Mr. Schuman. This move gave another hope for peace, for it is based upon the ideal of a United States of Europe which has been debated for years. This plan also opens the way for a genuine consideration of the economic interest in relation to the political activities of all the nations.

NEW INTEREST IN ORIENTAL RELIGIONS

It is difficult to assess the strength of religion anywhere or at any particular time. Religious strength and weakness is an intangible quality. I was deeply impressed with the new emphasis on religion being given by a number of important secular organizations. I refer particularly to Unesco. When Unesco was first organized, religion as such was not recognized as a part of the cultural life of the nations. It was not excluded, neither was it included. One of the leaders when asked about his attitude replied: "We have enough headaches already. Why borrow more trouble by getting mixed up with the churches?" Today that is changed and religion and religious organizations are given a place in this world organization.

Another indication of the new emphasis on religion is found in the large number of popular books dealing with every phase of religious life — many of them "best sellers". The number of new international religious organizations attests a new interest. There is also a fresh appreciation of the values in the oriental religions. Approximately three-quarters of all the peoples in the world are adherents of these religions. The Eastern countries are numbered among the members of the United Nations. What of their belief in God — in righteousness, in fraternity? We in the West have up to the present failed to realize what a wealth of good will and understanding we have sacrificed by our failure to recognize even in part what the East has to contribute to our western thought and way of life.

Communism is a real threat to all religion. Not since the days of the Roman Empire, when Christiani-

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT NEXT IN KOREA?

The formulation of Korean peace aims, UN leaders generally recognize, must now be given priority. As peace aims are clearly stated and carefully implemented, the United Nations fully meets its long-range responsibility to the Korean people, even as it has carried out its immediate responsibility with a firm stand against aggression. The fundamental goals in a Korean settlement should include the following:

First, *a united Korea.* There should be no thought of restoring the *status quo ante,* for that would involve the acceptance of the 38th parallel as a real frontier. Both South and North Koreans want a unified nation, and their deep and long-sustained yearning for unity and independence must be fulfilled.

Second, *an independent Korea.* Trygve Lie stated this aim when he affirmed as UN policy the establishment of a Korea in which all the people "are able freely to elect a government of their own choosing". A way must be found to guarantee to Koreans a government that is not imposed on them by foreign powers or through the use of force from within. In view of the complex political situation and the confusion caused by the military action, the best solution would appear to be the appoinment of a United Nations commission to govern the unified country until sufficient order has been restored so that free, UN-supervised elections can be held. The United Nations will need to establish and maintain order until th civil government can be stabilized.

—SMITH *in The Birmingham Post-Herald.*

A STEADYING INFLUENCE

In appointing a United Nations commission as temporary governing power in Korea, preferenc might well be given to choosing its members from th middle and smaller powers. Insofar as possible, mem bers should be named from Asian states. Peoples c the West can no longer ignore with impunity th directive of Prime Minister Nehru: "Any attempt t solve the problems of Asia without taking Asia int consideration cannot succeed."

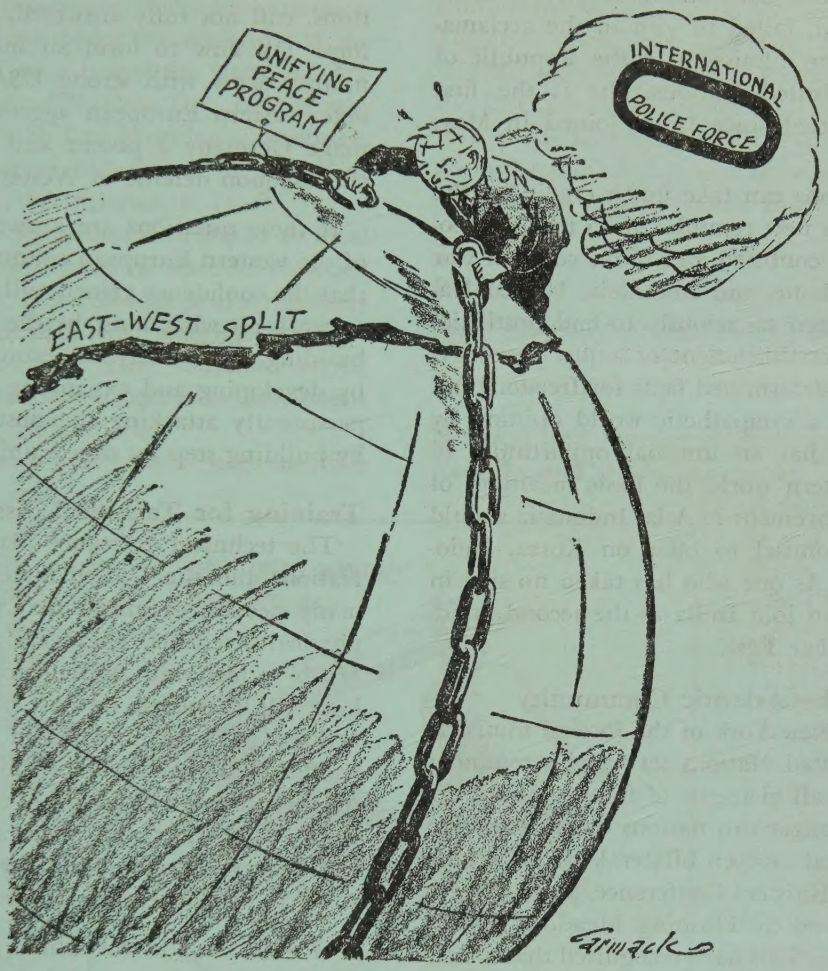
Third, *a rehabilitated Korea.* Korea is now a de astated land. Probably as many as three million pe ple are refugees, although the official figure is on half that number. A vast program of relief and reco truction must be initiated at once to meet the urge human needs. Only such a program can insure th emergence of a social and economic organization suf ciently stable and viable so that a unified and ind pendent Korea can develop.

(*Continued from page 3*)

ty successfully challenged the secular power, has the been another such clash as that which faces us present. The dialectic materialism of Karl Marx diametrically opposed to Christian principles. Tl Catholic and Protestant Churches have taken the le in fighting against this new thing that has come in being with such mighty power. The battle is bei won but the end is not yet. Communism arose part as a protest against the church and religion for the almost complete disregard of human rights. The ea years of the 19th century were marked in Cent Europe and England by a degree of sorrow, mise neglect and a callous attitude toward the well-bei of men, women and little children such as cannot equalled in modern times. The challenge of th period was not heeded. It is only within a compa tively few years that we have quickened our c sciences and are beginning now to try to meet the mands of our professions of religious faith.

I said much of this to one of the church dignita with whom I had an interview in Rome and add "I wonder if we can defeat Communism by treating merely as a danger to our democratic way of lif He replied: "You are correct in the feeling that is dicated in your question. Power alone, neither s itual nor the force of arms, can stop Communis Then he hesitated a minute and added, "We can fill empty stomachs with cannon." This coincides w the increased interest in all plans for assistance people in backward areas of the world as the su long range method to secure a greater degree of in national order.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



—CARMACK *in the Christian Science Monitor.*

THE MISSING LINK

The new American plan is far from ideal in any theoretical or logical sense. A legislative is too bulky and awkward to make a good executive, and some interpretative strain may be put on the Charter to give the assembly the requisite powers to set a police force in motion. Revision of the Charter would be a tidier solution. That idea should be pursued. But meanwhile, if UN is to keep alive and fulfill the demands of mankind for more positive peacekeeping it must find temporary ways to transform itself from a "debating society" into an effective policeman.

The Christian Science Monitor

But peace . . . is not just the absence of war.

The peace the world wants must be free from fear — the fear of invasion, the fear of subversion, the fear of the knock on the door at midnight.

The peace the world wants must be free from want, a peace in which neighbors help each other and together build a better life. The peace the world wants must be a moral peace, so that the spirit of man may be free, and the barriers between the hearts and minds of men may drop away and leave men free to unite in brotherhood.

Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT

Indonesia Joins UN

On September 28 the General Assembly was treated to a rare and welcome occurence, the casting of an all but unanimous vote. Only one nation, Nationalist China who abstained, failed to join in the acclamation that signaled the admission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations. She is the first country to be admitted since Israel joined in May, 1949.

The United Nations can take much credit for the independence of this new republic of 75 million people. Stepping into a confused and bitter colonial war between the Netherlands and Indonesia, United Nations personnel worked tenaciously to end hostilities and encourage the establishment of a just peace. As a result of her own determined fight for freedom and the development of a sympathetic world opinion by the UN, Indonesia has an unusual opportunity to explain to the Western world the basic meanings of the revolutionary movement in Asia. Indonesia should have much good counsel to offer on Korea, Indo-China and Malaya. As one who has taken no side in the cold war, she can join India as the second "middle power" of the Far East.

The Defense of the Atlantic Community

The presence in New York of the foreign ministers of many of the United Nations serves as a reminder to isolationists that all elements of foreign policy are international. No longer can nations conduct foreign policy on a unilateral or even bilateral basis. Certainly at the Foreign Ministers Conference, at the North Atlantic Council, and at Flushing Meadows in the General Assembly, nations have recognized that a measure of sovereignty must be surrendered if any successful answer to our problems is to be found.

It is unfortunate that because of the international climate most recent attempts for cooperative action between western Europeans and the United States have been stimulated by military considerations. The meeting of the Atlantic Pact nations as well as the separate meeting of the foreign ministers of France, England and the United States were in reality rearmament conferences. They did not, to the public's knowledge, attack fundamental social or economic problems. They did not, for instance, make serious proposals for the increase of trade so necessary for a strong Western Europe; they did not study the policies of occupation powers in regard to German industry's participation in cartels; they made no steps, save military ones, toward the unification of Europe.

Perhaps that was to be expected. European confidence in American arms was gravely shaken by the early weeks of the Korean conflct. Europeans wondered how they would fare with the limited United States aid available if there were a "European Korea". As has happened so frequently, distrust of Russia forced strategic considerations to the fore. Two major questions, still not fully answered, came out of the meetings: (1) how to form an integrated Atlantic community army with strong USA guarantees that will deter eastern European aggression, and (2) how to make Germany a potent and trusted participant in the common defense of Western Europe.

If these questions are answered to the satisfaction of the western European countries, there is some hope that the confidence gained will allow them to get back to work on what must be the main job. This means building a politically and economically strong Europe by developing and expanding the Schuman Plan, by persistently attacking the obstructions to trade, and by building step by step a unified Europe.

Training for Technical Assistance

The technical assistance plans both of the United Nations and the United States are, in the minds of many people, programs that rely on the services of physical scientists, engineers and skilled mechanics. Much as men with agricultural and industrial know how will be needed, in most cases their services can be utilized only when increased funds are available. It would seem likely that for the immediate future technical assistance will consist of research, study and planning, — in short, the preparation of blue prints for future projects. Responsibility for the carrying out of projects will depend on the recipient nation.

A vital need in the whole program is the training of individuals from recipient countries to administer through their own governments, the plans that experts propose. Brazil, realizing this necessity, proposed that the United Nations establish a training center for public administration. The first fellowships and scholarships, 53 in all, were granted in 1950. From this modest beginning it is hoped that the number can be increased significantly in the next few years.

On its restricted budget the UN cannot hope to meet the needs of training public administrators to carry out the technical assistance program. This situation creates a challenge to member governments, to non-governmental organizations, and to endowed institutions. They can contribute appreciably to world peace by underwriting fellowships and scholarships by subsidizing the exchange of civil servants between nations for the purpose of study and observation, and by encouraging the establishment of training centers for technical assistance administrators in their own countries.

PROGRAM SUGGESIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS WEEK

United Nations Day Radio Materials

A special 15-minute recorded radio script, along with kits for program suggestions and spot announcements, has been prepared under the direction of the Radio and Television Committee of the National Citizens' committee for United Nations Day. Details may be obtained from the UN Day Working Committee, Room K-208, Lake Success, New York, or the NCC, 816 21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

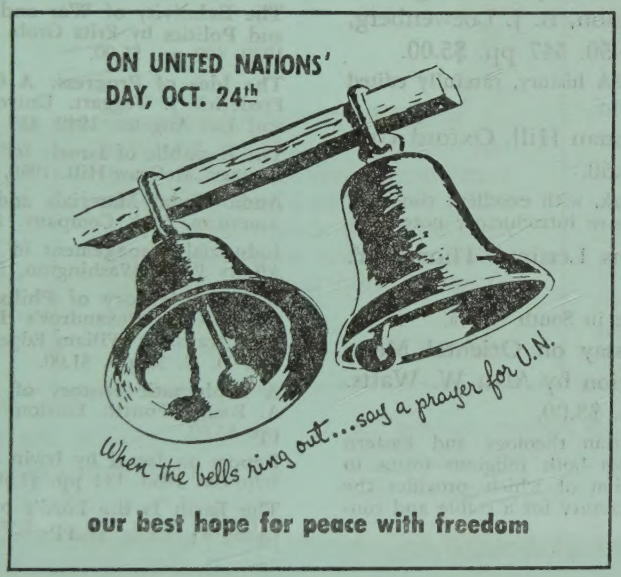
The United Nations Radio has distributed to local stations throughout the world a special recorded broadcast. Many other UN recordings are regularly distributed to national and local stations. Some of these are the "Memo from Lake Success" series, "Human Rights Anniversary Concert", "Document A/777", "UN Album", and others.

Churches, synagogues, and other organizations can cooperate with station managements in arranging special broadcasts. Chairmen of program committees should find out from local radio stations what UN material they have available or what broadcasts have been planned. Encourage the use of this material.

A coast-to-coast network program will probably be presented October 24. Check with your local paper or radio station.

Listening groups could be organized for any of these programs, with a discussion or forum following.

A simulated radio program might be presented by one of your groups. Scripts could be obtained from local stations that have material on hand.



Study Materials on the UN

The United Nations: Its Record and Its Prospects. 60 pp. 20 cents.

Issues Before the Fifth General Assembly. International Conciliation, September 1950. 84 pp. 10 cents. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27.

Two excellent booklets for use in discussion groups. The first analyzes the achievements and problems of the UN; the second discusses the work of the General Atlantic Council, and at Flushing Meadow in the Lake Success.

Annual Review of United Nations Affairs ed. by Clyde Eagleton. New York University Press. 322 pp. $5.00.

This book includes the lectures and discussion of the first New York University Institute for annual review of the United Nations. It provides valuable background material that will be especially useful to supplement the booklets listed above.

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The Peace the World Wants. Department of State Publication 3977, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20 pp. 10 cents.

Address by Secretary of State Dean Acheson before the General Assembly, September 20, 1950.

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Religion and Human Rights
Religion and Global Economics
Religion and Unesco
World Faith for World Peace

The Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21. Single copy free. 3 cents each in quantity lots.

Leaflets that aim to show the relation of religion to world trade, human rights, Unesco, and international peace.

*

United Nations Week Kit. American Association for the United Nations. 35 cents.

Materials on ways to celebrate United Nations Week.

*

United Nations Study Kit No. 1. Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. 1950. $1.00.

A collection of booklets on various aspects of the work of the United Nations.

*

How to Find Out about the United Nations. United Nations Publications, Lake Success, New York. 1950. 15 pp. 15 cents.

Available materials on the UN and where to get them.

*

Facts about the United Nations General Assembly. American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21. Single copy free. $1.00 per 100.

SUGGESTED READING

War or Peace by John Foster Dulles. Macmillan. 1950. 274 pp. Paper, $1.00; bound, $2.50.

A comprehensive analysis of the international situation we face. Part IV, "What Needs to Be Done", and Chapter 21, "Our Spiritual Need", of this section are especially recommended.

The Dilemma of the Idealist by David Bryn-Jones. Macmillan. 1950. 278 pp. $3.00.

A discussion of international relations with special emphasis on the problem of compromise for the person who holds high moral ideals.

Addressed to Christians: Isolationism vs. World Community by Floyd H. Ross. Harper. 1950. 154 pp. $2.00.

A plea for a genuine, "qualitative" universalism.

War and Civilization by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press. 1950. 165 pp. $2.50.

Excerpts from *A Study of History*.

The Dignity of Man by Lynn Harold Hough. Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, Nashville, 1950. 144 pp. $1.75.

Dr. Hough eloquently and cogently re-asserts the basic values of Christian humanism.

The Making of American Democracy: Readings and Documents ed. by R. A. Billington, B. J. Loewenberg, S. H. Brockunier. Rinehart. 1950. 547 pp. $5.00.

A documentary account of USA history, carefully edited and brilliantly organized.

International Relations by Norman Hill. Oxford University Press. 1950. 536 pp. $4.50.

A well-organized reference work, with excellent choice of extracts from documents. Extensive introductory notes.

The Grass Is Singing by Doris Lessing. Thomas Y. Crowell. 1950. 245 pp. $3.00.

An absorbing novel about life in South Africa.

The Supreme Identity. An Essay on Oriental Metaphysic and the Christian Religion by Alan W. Watts. Pantheon Books. 1950. 204 pp. $3.00.

Thoroughly versed in Christian theology and Eastern scriptures, the author penetrates both religious forms to that consciousness, the realization of which provides the serenity and spiritual power necessary for a stable and constructively creative society.

Burma by D. G. E. Hall. Longmans, Green. 1950. 184 pp. $2.00.

An excellent survey of the history of this new strategic country, with clarifying background details of South-East Asia. Map.

I Did Not Interview the Dead by David P. Boder. University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1949. 220 pp. $3.50.

Interviews with former occupants of Nazi concentration camps. Skillful questioning by Dr. Boder brings out the deadly effect of brutality on the individual mind.

Island Administration in the South West Pacific by Cyril S. Belshaw. Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1950. 158 pp. $2.50.

A study of the effect of colonial administration and war years on the peoples of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Days for Decision by Anthony Eden. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. First published 1949, Great Britain. 239 pp. $3.00

How the Jewish People Lives Today by Mordecai Soloff. Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Cincinnati. 1949 (Revised Edition). 411 pp. $2.50.

The Relativity of War and Peace: A Study in Law, History and Politics by Fritz Grob. Yale University Press, New Haven. 1949. 402 pp. $5.00.

The Idea of Progress: A Collection of Readings selected by Frederick J. Teggart. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 1949. 457 pp. $6.00.

The Republic of Israel: Its History and Its Promise by Joseph Dunner. McGraw-Hill. 1950. 269 pp. $4.75.

Audio-Visual Materials and Techniques by James S. Kinder. American Book Company. 1950. 624 pp. $4.75.

Industrial Management in the USSR by A. Arakelian. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 1950. 168 pp. $3.00.

A Soviet History of Philosophy (outline of new volume to replace G. F. Alexandrov's History of *Western European Philosophy*) trans. by Wiliam Edgerton. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 58 pp. $1.00.

A Diplomatic History of the American People by Thomas A. Bailey. Fourth Edition. Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1950. 98[illegible] pp. $5.00.

Report on Israel by Irwin Shaw and Robert Capa. Simon and Schuster. 1950. 144 pp. $1.50.

The Earth Is the Lord's by Abraham Joshua Heschel. Henry Schuman. 1950. 109 pp. $2.50.

World Alliance News Letter

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